MEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

BURJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION. WHITTAREN'S CASE REPORE THE PRESIDENT

There is good foundation for the belief that a President will grant Cadet Whittaker's re-sect for a trial by court-mertial, although of his advisers counsel a different course The Senate special committee heard testimony yesterday in regard to the treatment of the Penca Indians.

WHITTAKER TO HAVE A TRIAL.

DECISION BY THE PRESIDENT TO GRANT HIS RE-QUEST FOR A TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL-OB-JECTIONS BY SOME MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WARBINGTON, Dec. 28 .- It is understood that within the last two or three days the Whittaker to it have formed the subject of consideration and discussion between the President and several mem-bers of his Cabinet. There is the best reason for saying that the President's views as to 'what his action in the premises shall be are not shared by all his Constitutional advisors. Several of them are said to have agreed upon a statement of the case and advised action in substance as follows: · "The testimony taken and the decision rendered by the Court of Inquiry leave the question of Whit-

taker's guilt or innecence undetermined. Whittaker has swefn to his own innecence and still maintains it. Now if his request for a trial by courtmartial should be granted, and on that trial he should be convicted, he would become liable to punishment for perjury. In that event it would be difficult if not wholly inadmissible for the President to screen Whittaker from the punishment justly his due, He has been found deficient in his studies and has been fairly rejected by the Academic Board on that account. Would it not be wise, therefore, simply to drop him from the roll of the Academy, and thus get rid of the matter entirely ? Those who hold these views have also said to the President: "The removal of General Schofield and the assignment of General Howard to duty at West Point are in themselves a stern rebuke to the abuses and practices there, which led to the outrage upon Whittaker, whether self-committed or not; and afford sufficient proof of the firm and sincere intention of the Administration to uproot and destroy such abuses and practices." It would not be fair to infer that the gentlemen who favor the course above described hold the opinion that Whittaker is guilty. They simply desire to avoid action which might in a certain contingency cause new and more serious em-

It is understood, however, that President Hayes, after long and careful consideration, has decided to grant Whittaker's request for a trial by court-martial. Whittaker's solemn and repeated asseveration of his innecence are said to have made a deep impression upon the mind of the President. If Whittaker is innocent, the President thinks it is due to him that the fact should be established beyond a doubt; and if he should be shown to be guilty, no one, it is thought, would insist more strongly that he should be punished than would President Hayes

barrassments than any which now exist.

When General Howard was in Washington, and after it had been decided to send him to West Point, the President desired his opinion and recommendations regarding the disposition of the Whittaker case. General Howard, it is understood, submitted an answer in writing in which he offered certain recommendations in substance as follows:

First—That Whittaker's application for a trial by court-martial be granted, and that he be regularly tried on charges and specifications under the rules and articles of war.

Second—That the court-martial be composed of officers, a majority of whom at least should not be men who were graduated at the Military Academy.

This precaution, General Howard thought would,

under the circumstances, be a wise one.

Third—That in case of an acquittal, Whittaker should be allowed to return to the Academy and enter the class next below that to which be formerly belonged, and thus be given a fair chance to qualify himself to pass the required examination and complete the course of study. It is also understood that General Howard was

very solicitous that, in whatever course was determined upon, action should be taken before he entered upon his duties at West Point. He greatly desired to have an opportunity to begin his work there without being called upon at once to deal with any of the complications of the Whittaker case, and, it is reported, was especially anxious that the court-martial should be ordered and its members designated before he should return from the Pacitic Coast. It is new said that while from the Pacitic Coast. It is new said that while adopting in the main the recommendations of General Howards of far as they related to the trial itself, the President has decided not to order the courtmartial or designate the officers who are to compose it until after General Howard takes charge of his new command. It is altogether probable that the selection of officers to compose the court will be left to General Howard, and that that will be one of the first duties that he will be called upon to perform after he has taken General Schofield's place.

It is expected that General Howard will return to the east and assume the duties of his new command in about a fortnight.

THE WRONGS OF THE PONCAS.

TRETIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE SPECIAL COM-MITTRE-MR. TIBBLES AND BRIGHT EYES DIS-SATISFIED WITH THE INVESTIGATION-SENATOR DAWES DETERMINED TO VENTILATE THE MATTER. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-Mr. Tibbles, who has stirred up such a commotion in regard to the wrongs of the Poncas, is in the city, accompanied by Bright Eyes, the Ponca maiden. They both attended the meeting to-day of the Senate special committee, which has in charge the general subject of the removal of the Poncas from Dakota. There were present of the committee only Senators Kirkwood

The leading Ponca chiefs, attended by Agent Whiting and Inspector Haworth, were before the committee and a number of questions were asked and answered bearing on the willingness of the In dians to remain where they are and to yield up their Dakota lands. Standing Buffalo said that they had waited now three years to get their own back again. "But," said he, "it is like climbing up a wall; there is nothing to take hold of." Mr. Tibbles, in describing the scene in the committee room to-day, said that the Indians were in terror of Agent Whiting. who has instructed them what to say; and when they were interrogated he would look at them so steruly that they were afraid to say anything except that they are willing to remain where they

White Eagle said three separate times that they had waited three years to get back to Dakota, but at last, believing it to be impossible, they had accepted the ultimatum of the Interior Department. 'This," said Bright Eyes, "was repeated three time, but the interpreter only gave it once." She thought that if the Indians were to speak as they

feel they would give the lie to the representations made by Mr. Schurz and Agent Whiting. Bright Eyes, when asked her opinion of the real sentiment of the Indians, said :

"I know they want to go back to Dakota, Not ope of them is satisfied to live anywhere else; but, since the unprovoked murder of Big Snake, they are afraid they will be killed unless they acquiesce in the wishes of the Interior Department. I object to the present arrangement, because the lands promised our people in the Indian Territory are the

property of the Cherokees, and are not for the United States Government to bestow." She said further that, in proof of her assertion that the Poneas are kept under a strict espionage by the Interior Department, she had twice called at the Globe Hotel to see her uncle, one of the Ponea chiefs, and both simes was refused admittance. She says that Haworth then went to Mr. Schurz and said: " Bright Eyes is trying to see her unels, and if she succeeds there will be a scene," and

Sahurs enswered nothing at all. She said further that at the conference to day when her uncle, White Swan, was asked if he would not rather go back to Dakota. Agent Whiting looked at him so hard that the perspiration burst from the Indian's brow, and

Mr. Tibbles says that the letter which was recently received by Secretary Schurz from the Ponca chiefs, expressing their willingness to cede their Dakota lands, which was made the basis for the present negotiation, is only a portion of what was dictated by the chiefs, and that the suppressed portion was of such a character as would if made public present an entirely different phase of the question. He accuses Agent Whiting of having made a tool of "Joe" Essu, the Pawnes interpreter, who living with his own tribe in the Indian Territory naturally prefers it as a home. Indian Territory naturally prefers it as a home. He says that last summer Whiting said of Esau: "He is my meat." by which he understood that Esau was in his pay, and ready to do his bidding. These same Indians. Tibbles says, said to him last summer that they had no thought, night or day. except to go back to Dakota. Both Tibbles and Bright Eyes are very bitter in their denunciations of the Interior Department, not even sparing Mr. Schurz.

understood that General Crook has advised the Boston Commission not to try
to do anything here with the Poncas; as
it will be useless, masmich as they
are under charge of the Interior Department,
and will act accordingly. The Commission, accordingly, goes West immediately, most of the members
leaving to morrow

ingly, goes West immediately, most of the members leaying to-morrow.

Senator Dawes visited the President to-day, and personally protested against any conclusion of pending negotiations until the other side can be heard. Mr. Dawes is reported to have said to-day that if the Special Commission finds a set of facts existing wholly different from those presented by Agent Whiting and Inspector Haworth, and so report, the Senate Committee will thoroughly centilate the matter, let it hurt whom it way. Meanwhile Secretary Schurz considers the Ponca matter settled, and looks upon the action of the Boston Commission as a piece of sentimentalism.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATOR I

Washington, Dec. 28.-Senators Kirkwood and Dawes, of the Senate Poncas Investigating Committee, met at the Department of the Interior today for the purpose of pursuing their investigations in regard to the condition of the Poncas at their Indian Inspector J. M. Haworth, who was sent

last November to visit the Poncas, testified that he remained at the reservation ten days, during which time he held a council with their principal chiefs and head men, and came to the conclusion that the Poncas desired to remain where they were. He was satisfied, from the testimony which he heard while there, and from conversations with the Indians themselves, that there had been no coercive influence used, and that the Indians had abandoned the idea of returning to Dakota after free consultation among themselves. He also testified that the Poncas were enjoying good health; that they had more freedom and less fear of molestation from their

more freedom and less fear of molestation from their Indian neighbors than they enjoyed on the old reservation. He also testified regarding the excellent quality of their lands in the Indian Territory, and thought that, out of the 102,000 acres allotted to them there, 80,000 acres were tillable lands.

Agent Whiting corroborated Mr. Haworth in regard to the feeling of contentment prevalent among the Poncas. He was questioned concerning the authority under which he arrested Mr. Tibbles last summer, and claimed that he found ample authority for his actions under the President's proclamation, which was issued soon after Mr. Tibbles went to the Ponca reservation.

Ponca reservation.

Standing Buffalo, one of the Ponca chiefs, said that at the time of Mr. Tibbles's visit to the Indian Territory last summer he " would have been pleased to go back to Dakota had the President desired it and had everything else been right." For three

years they had waited for their friends to move them back to Dakota and finally they "got tired waiting and resolved not to go back." White Eagle, another of the Ponca chiefs, admitted that he had once said he would not remain in the Indian Territory even if the Government presented the land to the Poncas and made them comfortable there; "but," he continued, "I have come here twice to fix up our business, and when I found I could not, I changed

my mind. I got tired, and on turning over I sent the letter to the Great Father. I came here several times to try and get back to Dakota, and when I found I could do nothing I turned over my mind." Mr. Tibbles was also examined in reference to his

attempt last summer to induce the Poncas to leave their reservation and go to Dakota. He said he had gone to the Ponca reservation, at the request of the committee in Omaha, for the purpose of seeing whether the Poncas would not leave the Indian Territory and return to Dakota, so that a case might be made up by them in the Supreme Court, and that to aid the Poncas in leaving the Indian Territory money had been furnished him to provide for them on the way.

Secretary Schurz made a statement contradicting secretary Schurz made a statement contradicting the report that one-third of the Poncas had died in the Indian Terrifory and that only about 440 of them were left. He asserted that there are 515 in the Indian Territory now, eight at the Carlisle school and 130 in Dakota, which proved that the mortality among them had not been one-half of what had been represented. He also showed that the charge that the Poncas had been kept in close configurant so as to make it impossible for any of the charge that the Poncas had been kept in close confinement, so as to make it impossible for any of their friends to see them on or about their reservation, was untrue, inasmuch as they did their own freighting, were very frequently going to Arkansas City, in the State of Kansas, with their wagons, and did some of their trading there.

It was stated by one of the Poncas present that a few of the Poncas now in Dakota desired to return to the Indian Territory if they could be helped with money in doing so.

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS. THE POPULATION OF THIRTY-THREE STATES AND TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO THE FIRST COUNT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- The following statement shows the population of certain States and Territories according to the United States census of 1880. This statement is still subject to possible corrections by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplica-

| tions of names in the lists | of inhabitants raturned . |
|---|---------------------------|
| tions of numes in the uses | or innapitante recurned. |
| Alabama1,261,241 | New-York 5.082.84 |
| Arkansas 802,564 | North Carolina 1,400,00 |
| | Oregon 174,76 |
| Commectionarities | |
| | Rhode Island 276,52 |
| Florids 266,566 | South Carolina 995.70 |
| Georgia1,537,878 | Tennessee 1,542.46 |
| Iowa1,624,463 | Vermont 332.28 |
| | Virginia1.512.20 |
| | |
| Kentucky 1,648,599 | West Virginia 618,19 |
| Louislans 940,263 | Wisconsin1,315,38 |
| Maine 648.945 | Dist. of Columbia 177.63 |
| Massachusette1,783.086 | Idaho 32.61 |
| Missouri2,169.391 | Montana 39.15 |
| | |
| TA CONT COLOR SECTION | |
| Nevada 62,265 | Washington 75,12 |
| | Wyoming 20.78 |
| New-Jersey 1.130,892 | |

THE SIOUX AND THE RAILROAD MEN. Washington, Dec. 28 .- The Lower Brule and Cheyenne River Sioux delegations visited the In-terior Department again to-day. Nothing could be agreed upon, as the representatives of each band claimed lands hat the others maintained were within the limits of the territory allotted to them. Secretary Schurz finally suggested to the Indians that this was a question to be decided among themselves at home, and that any settle cided among themselves at home, and that any settlement of the question which they might agree upon in the future would be respected by the Department. Little progress was made in the negotiations for right of way for the tairosal company, and the meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow. The only definite proposition came from one of the Indian delegates, who placed that sum asked for the right of way and the necessary lands at \$7,000,000. As the length of the proposed new railway route over their reservation is only about two hundred miles, this proposition did not receive very serious consideration from the railroad representatives.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Lieutenaut-Commander Charles H. Craven has been bridered to appear before the Retiring Board. The President to-day appointed Nelson Elliott Bryant to be Interpreter at the United States Consulate at Tientsin, China. Several changes in the stations and duties of officers

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1880.

of the Quartermaster's Department and of the Subsistence Department have been ordered. The President has recognized Charles M. Ban Vice Consul of Hayti, at Mobile, Als., and A. Grant, Consul of the Netherlands at Pensacols. Assistant Surgeon Pency M. Keyes, of the United he discovery by Cooper, on Desember 21, at a violest, in. Greenwich mean time, of a bright comet in 1 hour minutes right ascension and 6° north declination, high at 7 vielect Desember 25 was in 1 hour 29 mister right ascension and 2° north declination.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

OPPOSING THE CANADA PACIFIC BOAD. London, Ont., Dec. 28 .- A mass-meeting as held in the City Hall last night to hear addresses om Messra. Binke and Charlton on the Pacific Railway beme. The hall was densely crowded by an orderly discussed the measure in an address extending over an hour. Mr. Blake followed in a speech lasting two hours, in which he opposed the measure from every standpoint. Resolutions were passed stating that owing to the heavy expense it would be inexpedient for the the heavy expense it would be inexpedient for the Government to attempt to complete the Pacific Railroad, and that it was desirable to push forward the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie branch with all possible haste. Other resolutions were passed of a similar tenor. Public meetings to discuss the terms of the bargain made by the Dominion Government with the Pacific Railway Syndicate were held to-might at Toronto, Gravenhurst, Beaverton and Ste. Marie.

REPORTS OF STATE CORPORATIONS. ALBANY, Dec. 28.-The following reports of rairond corporations in the State of New-York have been received by the State Engineer:

28. Union-Paid capital, \$30,000; funded debt,

thtown and Port Jefferson-Paid capital, \$96,227;

\$630,000.

Smithtown and Port Jefferson—Paid capital, \$96,227; funded debt, \$600,000.

Schoharie Vafley—Paid capital, \$100,000; mnded debt, \$43,000; receipts—from passeng-rs, \$4,325,25; freight, \$7,187,19; other sources, \$1,484,28, Payments—interest, \$2,400; dividends, \$3,500; other sources, \$1,298,63.

Troy and Boston—Paid capital, \$1,609,110; funded debt, \$2,291,500; unfunded debt, \$328,931,36; receipts—passengers, \$159,865,98; freight, \$399,654,49; mails, \$10,488,64; rents, \$466,83; express, \$9,464,17. Payments—for road expenses, \$298,737,54; interest, \$188,367,92; other items, \$39,222,11.

New-York, Lake Eric and Western—Capital, \$86,536,900; funded debt, \$67,173,744,85. Receipts—from passengers, \$3,682,951,18; from freight, \$14,391,115,33; from mails, \$163,771,38; from rents, \$27,370; from express, \$38,867,15; miscellaneous, \$89,033,82; from other sources, \$77,396,65. Expresse—\$17,686,444,80. Surplus for last year, \$1,790,620,71; surplus for this year, \$3,11,38,52.

A COMPANY INCORPORATED.

ALBANY, Dec. 28 .- Articles incorporating the Salamanca and Warren Bailroad Company have been filed. The capital is fixed at \$220,000. The road is to run from Salamanea to a point where the Alleghany River crosses the line between this State and Pennsyl-

DELAYING RIVAL TRAINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 .- The proceedings on the Junction track last night and to-day were not such as to indicate a speedy termination of obstructions to the passage of the trains of the new line. The train due in New-York last evening at 9:20 o'clock was held on the mile of track an hour and a half, and the train which left New-York at 7 o'clock was held two hours and sixteen minutes. This morning's day express for New-York was held an hour and thirty-four minutes, while the train from New-York bound for Washington was held two hours and eight minutes.

OPPOSITION TO MR. GOWEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 .- A conference was neld here to-night of persons interested in the movement to nominate a ticket in opposition to the present management of the Reading Company, Major J. S. Bond was agreed upon to head the ticket for president, but the gentlemen to compose the board of directors were not named. It is expected that Mr. Gowen will sail for home to-

STUBBORN RAILTAY PRESIDENT. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.-The Supreme Court has refused to issue a writ of certiorari in the cast of President Wintz, of the New-Orleans City Railroad Company, who refused to disclose the names of person Company, who refused to disclose the names of persons to whom it was alleged \$70,000 had been paid by the railroad company for their influence in procuring a grant to run railroads in certain streets. Mr. Wintz is still in the parish prison, to which he was committed Friday, upon refusing to give the names to the Grand Jury.

A NEW THROUGH LINE PROPOSED. CINCINNATI, Dec. 28 .- Negotiations are pendng and will probably be completed soon for the pur-

chase by several Cincinnati capitalists, among whom are Central Railroad. The plan is to build a road to con this road with the Knoxville and Ohio road, and by combinations with existing roads to make a through line from the Northwest to the seaboard. It will be in-dependent of the Louisville and Nashville road. IMPROVEMENTS ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

MONTREAL. Dec. 28 .- It is understood that me of the principal objects of Mr. Hickson's recent risit to England was to make fluancial arrangements for toubling important sections of the Grand Trunk Rail way, and that matters have so far advanced that the work is now going on between Toronto and Montreal. It is also understood that large orders for additional rolling stock have been given. THROUGH FREIGHT ON THE CENTRAL VERMONT

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28 .- It is stated that the Central Vermont Railroad yesterday withdrew from the roads between White River Junction and Boston all through freight for Boston for export, and is now send-ing it over the Cheshire and Fitchburg lines.

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 28 .- Two sections of freight trains left Charlotte early yesterday for Atlanta. The first section was six miles from this city when fourteen cars and the eaboose-car, containing four passengers, broke looss and were stopped by a brake-man in a deep cut. A flagman was sent back to signal down the train following, but be was not able to warn it in time. The engine of this second section plunged into and "telescoped" the caboose, burning and killing two white men, P. S. Whisnant, of this city, and C. Sellers, of Gaston County, N. C., and one colored man. Thomas H Gaither, of this city, was slightly scaided. The front part of the engine was crushed in and the fire-box lighted the car, which was burned up, with the dead passengers

init.

It appears that when Engineer Wisenberry was warned he was descending a steep grade. Realizing the danger, he left his seat syd standing in front of the fire-box, with his hand on the lever, awaited the shock. It came, and he was partially knocked down by a stick of wood from the tender, but was otherwise unhurt, though almost entirely shut in by the mass of debris which was thrown against the engine. His life was probably saved by the fact that the rear of the tender was thrown to one side, thus diverting the full momentum of the train from the engine to the side of the cut, against which the shattered cars were piled in an inextricable mass.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Several cars were wrecked, and a

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 .- Several cars were wrecked, and a last night by the ditching of an oul-going passenger train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad at Lin

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28 -A dispatch from Tiffin, Ohi to The Gazette says that a collision occurred near that place this afternoon on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and place this afternoon on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, between a passenger train and a freight train. The engines were wrecked, and the mail, express and baggage cars were thrown together and burned, consuming the mail and express matter. William Woodberry, fireman on the passenger train, was killed; Robert Haylon, engineer of the passenger train, was seriously injured; T. G. Eilery, express measenger, had his right leg broken; A. Stewart, mail agent, was seriously hurt in the back. The engineer of the freignt train is missing. It is said that he was drunk, and was running against orders.

THE TREATIES WITH CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 .- W. H. Trescott, one of the Commissioners to negotiate treaties with China, arrived here by the steamer City of Poking this evening. He has been eagerly questioned, but he re mains reticent regarding the proceedings of the Commission and the terms of the treaties. The only infor mation he makes public is to the effect that the Com sion, on its arrival at Peking, took up quarters at the American Legation; that the negotiations, which occupied a month and a day, were carried on at the Cainess Foreign Office; that Commissioner Swift is at Shangaal and will return by the next steamer, and that he, Trescott, will go East on Wednesday.

RUMORS OF A FAILURE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—It was reported to-day that the grain commission firm of W. P. McLaren & Co. of Milwaukee, has failed for \$100,000. The manager of closing up in this city, and that was all there was in the story of the failure. The step had been contempated

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS BEGUN.

THE CASE FOR THE CROWN OPENED-PROFES HIND'S ALLEGATIONS IN REGARD TO CANADIAN FISHERY STATISTICS-ENGLISH TROOPS FOR

There was a large crowd present at the opening of the Irish State trials in Dublin sterday. The case for the Crown was presented by the Attorney-General. Professor Hind has written to the Canadian Premier, denying charges of attempting to levy blackmail, and asking for a Parliamentary inquiry into the alleged falsification of the Canadian fishery statistics. English regiments are to be sent to South Africa. President-elect Anderwert, of the Swiss Confederation, was insane when he committed suicide. A crisis is said

to be imminent at Cabul. THE DISCONTENT IN IRELAND.

OPENING OF THE STATE TRIALS IN DUBLIN-CHIEF-JUSTICE MAY NOT TO TAKE PART-SCENES IN THE COURT-ROOM-THE CASE FOR THE PROSE-CUTION OPENED.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1880. The State trials were formally opened to-day in the Court of Queen's Bench before Lord Chief-Justice May and Justices Fitzgerald and Barry. The court-room was densely crowded with spectators. A great crowd of people around the approaches to the Four Courts loudly cheered the traversers upou their arrival. All the traversers were present, and answered to their names. The Judges took their seats shortly after 10 o'clock. The body of the court was occupied by counsel engaged in the trials and other members of the bar. The principal gallery was filled with Irish Members of Parliament, few ladies and other spectators. Chief-Justice May, with considerable composure, read an address stating that after the misconception that had arisen as to what he had said on a former occasion, he should not take part in the present trials. It contained a vindication of his former speech. The announcement that he would not preside at the trials caused no manifestation. After Chief-Justice May had finished reading Justice Fitzgerald took the chief seat, and the trials were proceeded with before him and Justice Barry. Only eighteen out of the twenty-four jurors called answered to their names. The Attorney-General applied for a postponement of the trials until to-morrow because of the short attendance of jurors.

Mr. Macdonogh, of counsel for the traversers, urged that it was usual to select a jury of twelve from those who answered to their names. Justice Fitzgerald agreed that the latter was the regular course. Three jurors were then execused on account of age and infirmity, and Mr. Macdonogh challenged another. A legal argument of more than an bour followed on Mr. Macdonogh's challenge. The Court decided that the traversers had the right to challenge, in the usual way, a certain number of jurors, but the counsel for the traversers did not take advantage of this decision to obstruct the course of trial. A jury was impanelled after much difficulty, the process occupying two hours. The jury consists of eight Catholics, three Protestants and one Quaker,

When the jury had been constituted the Attorney-General opened the case for the Crown in a firm but noderate tone. He said that the object of the conspiracy in which the traversers were engaged was to cause the social excommunication of a number of persons, and to make their lives not worth the baving. He pointed out the absurdity of the idea of parcelling out Ireland among a population of five millions, which would only add to the misery of the unfortunate country. He severely condemned the policy of the Land League, which, he said, advocated free dom.yet brought all its power to bear in the coercion of private individuals. The Government, he said, were bound to institute proceedings to put down the wicked agitation.

A great crowd cheered the traversers on the adjournment of the Court. MR. FORSTER ON THE FRANCHISES OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1880. A deputation of the Corporation of Dublin has had an interview with Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and urged that the Government intro duce a bill in Parliament to assimilate the franchises of Ireland to those of England. Mr. Forster said the Government intended that the borough franchise be made alike in the two countries, but that it would be as well not to meddle with the county franchise at present, as they were looking forward to a great change in the English and Scotch county franchise, and perhaps the Irish franchise would be dealt with at the same time. The Government, he said, were of the opinion that the municipal franchise ought to be similar to that of England, but they could not promise to deal with the matter immediately, as other Irish business was very pressing.

At the meeting of Home Rule Members of Parlia ment held in Dublin yesterday, resolutions were passed as follows, in addition to those already an-

That union among the Irish Members of Parliament is so absolutely essential that a large discretion must be conferred on the Parliamentary Committee, to which the members present pledge themselves to submit.

That any attempt in Parliament to pass a coercion bill shall be resisted to the utmost by every means in their

It was stated during the meeting that no English or Scotch bill would be allowed to be proceeded with until the arrears of Irish legislation are wiped off. A policeman has been daugerously wounded by a not from behind a hedge, near Cappaghwhite County Tipperary.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS CONTRADICTED. QUEBEC, Dec. 28 .- The sensational stories with reference to unusual military precautions and preparations at the Citadel are said to be entirely un-

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA. LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1880.

An official dispatch from Pietermantzburg says: The attack of the Boers on the Potchefstroon lasted throughout Sunday. The British loss wa light. The Boers have seized Utrecht. The troop ship Euphrates will take from Bombay to Natal, South Africa, the 15th Regiment of Hussars and

battery of articlery, without horses, and also the 65th Regiment of Foot. The Cunard steamer Palmyra wil Beginent of Foot. The Cunard steamer Paimyra will take the battery of artillery to Natal. Two other ships besides the Queen will take out the rest of the reinforcements for South Africa.

Only 300 of the 6th Dragoons, with 300 horses, can be shipped aboard the National Line steamer the Queen, which has been chartered to carry troops to South Africa. The rest of the regiment, numbering 200, with a battery of artillery, will be sont in two or three transports.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1880. A Calcutta dispatch to The Times says the Ameer Abdurrahman is still far from feeling his position assured at Cabul. The situation is most critical, and it would not be surprising if, within a few months, he should be obliged to fight for his throne.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

A dispatch from Candahar to The Times says : Khar Arha, the Jameladi Chief, who had abandoned the conti-tion against his son-in-law, Ayoob Khan, and had gone in and surrendered to him, was put to death on his ar-rival at Herat. SUICIDE FROM TEMPORARY INSANITY.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1880. The Geneva correspondent of The Times says: The suicide of M. Anderwert, President-elect of the Swiss Confederation, is attributed to temporary insanity He believed his life endangered by secret enemies; and the relatively small majority by which he was recently elected President is stated greatly to have disappointed

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 .- The steamer City of Peking, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, has arrived, bringing the following intelligence from Hong Kong, November 27: It is stated that the authorities o Canton have issued a notification to the effect that the tax on opium will shortly be increased \$26 per chest to

senist in providing funds to sid the Government in extri-cating itself from the complications with Russia. There is a report that the difficulty between China and Russia has been settled and that China has agreed to may an indemnity of 20,000,000 taris (about \$30.000,000).

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 7.—M. de Rouquette, the new French Minister to Japan, arrived here on the 1st of December

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR HIND TO THE CANADIAN PREMIER IN REGARD TO THE FISHERY STATIS-

TICS-HE ASKS FOR A PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 28 .- The following etter to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 28.—The following letter to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier, is published here:

Sir: A telegraphic report of your speech in the House on the 21st last, imputes to me a disreputable attemet to levy blackmail in relation to certain gross fasisfications in the fishery atstistics and the fish trade statistics presented to the Hahfax Commissioner in 1877, and certain forgeries in the trade and mygation returns of the Dominiou, together with the use of these forgeries and false atstistics for State purposes. You are also reported to refer to my charmoter in terms which demand instant reply, more especially because you defame an absent man, far distant from the scene of your unmanly aspersions.

You are aware that I have pristently and most earnessly sought an open inquiry fit to the whole matter since the summer of 1875; also that such inquiry has been invariably shunned. Hence, I may safely leave the question of blackmail for future consideration. Meanwhile, since you dishourcably refer to my character where I had no opportunity to reply, will you permit me to ask you two or three questions, which otherwise I would gladily have ayolded?

First—What relation did the Government over which you prosided in 1873 hear to the sudjoined official statement in relation to the Britist case which is recorded on page 74 of the Commissioner of Fisieries' Report for 1873; The case and its supports had been arranged by the undersigned in accordance with official instructions, and were submitted for the information of the present Government (the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's.)

Second—The fish trade tables in the secret appendix, referred to in my letters to the Governor-General of the present Government (the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's.)

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Windsor, Nova Scotia. Dec. 22, 1880.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1880.

There has been great destruction of property in Cor

The Egyptian Budget will be published to-morrow, showing a surplus of \$111,000.

The National Liue steamer The Queen will start for

Natal, South Africa, with the bulk of the 6th Dragoons, in about ten days. A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Standard says: "General Skobeleff has had another brush with the Tekke Turcomans. The loss on both sides was slight." An explosion of fire damp occurred Monday in a coal pit at St. Etienne, while the miners were at work Eleven bodies have been recovered up to the present

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.-The Canada Guarantee Company has begun a suit for \$50,000 damages against the Citizens' Insurance Company and Manager G. E. Hart, for alleged libelious statements concerning the Guaran-tee Company.

BAND OF OUTLAWS BROKEN UP.

AW OFFICERS DISPUTE ABOUT THE CUSTODY OF THE PRISONERS TAKEN-NARROW ESCAPE FROM A DESPERATE FIGHT.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 28 .- The notorious and of outlaws which, under the leadership of "Billy. he Kid," has for the past six months overrun Eastern New-Mexico, committing murder and other deeds of vio-lence, was broken up Saturday morning by the killing I two and the capturing of four of its members, including the leader. The prisoners were lodged in Las Ve ing the leader. The prisoners were lodged in Las Ve gas jail, and lynching was prevented by the vigilance of Deputy-Sheriff Garrett and others who made the capture. Yesterday forenoon Garrett and the other captors boarded a train with the prisoners for the purpose of taking them to Santa Fe. Sheriff Romero remonstrated against the taking away of one of the prisoners, named Rudabaugh, who killed a Las Vegas deputy-sheriff, but to no purpose. He then went to the depot with a posse of 300 men and demander the prisoners. Sheriff Garrett told him to take them if he could. For a while a desperate fight seemed inevitable, and the Garrett party threatened to free the outlaws and arm them. A compromise was finally made, and Sheriff Romero and two of his men accompanied Garrett to Santa Fe, with the enderstanding that, if the Governor so decided, Rudabaugh should be sent back to Las Vegas.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INCORPORATION.

ALBANY, Dec. 28 .- The New-York Electric Light Association of New-York City filed articles of incorporation to-day with a capital of \$300,000. William M Sendrun, Leo Daft and Hugo Rothschild are the trustees

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DROWNED IN A POOL OF WATER.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dee, 28.—Nicholes Schwartz,
ge seventy, employed at a tannery at Brackney. Penn., was
ound drowned in a pool of water yesterday morning. SENTENCED FOR KILLING A CHILD.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Catherine Driscoll, of Malde convicted last week of killing the child Mary Credan, was to any sontenced to five years in the House of Correction.

LYNCHING TO BE PUNISHED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 28.—District-Attorney
Anstell has issued warrants for the arrest of all persons who
participated actively in the lynching of Joseph Suyder yesterday. terday.

KILLEO BY A COMPANION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Marcus Brutton, age twentyone, was murdered by John Woodsmall, age seventeen. Monday night, while returning from singing school near Washington, Ind.

ington, Ind. THE E. B. WARD SAFE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The stemmer E. B. Ward, previously reported as having run aground after a collision with the wreck of the Desoto, has been towed to this city and docked for repairs.

SARATOGA, Dec. 28.—John Fair, a well-known barber at Gleus Falls, was assassinated inst evening while seated in his anop by someone unknown who fired at him through a window.

through a window.
FROZEN TO DEATH.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—At Dunkirk, Ohio, Jacob
Ferrison was found this morning frozen to death. He was in
poor health, and it is supposed that he fell and was unable to
rise or make himsel hea d. CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—A special dispatch to The Commercial from Piqua, Ohio, says a boiler in Loomis's paper mill exploded to-day, damaging the building to the amount of \$10,000. No one was burt.

\$10,000. No one was hurt.

LEAVING CREDITORS.

MONTRYAL, Dec. 28.—Professor Baillot, who has been advertising extensively here as a teacher of the French inaguage, has suddenly left this city for Paris, and many creditors remain to mourn his abrupt departure.

ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A CONVICT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 28.—An ex-convict named Cusick has brought suit against Superntendent spanking, of the Onondaga County Pentitentiary, for a leged brutal and inhuman punishment administered during his confinement there.

there.

APFRAY IN A MINING CAMP.

DENVER, Col., Duc. 28.—In a drunken fight at a dance hall in Robinson's Camp Saturday night, a man named Meally was shot through the breast. Policeman McEthany was alot in the boot, Rud several persons received bullets through taelr cothing.

was such in the foot, and several persons received bullets through their cothing.

VIOLENT DEATH OF AN OLD WOMAN.

NORTH A TGUSTA, Out., Dec. 28.—A woman eighty-six years of age, who has lived with her son, Wulliam Hart, near this village, was found dead and frozen stiff in the harayard this morning. She was clothed in a night dress and her leet were bare. The body was cut and mangied in a shocking manner. There is no clew to the murderer.

DYING SUDDENLY ON A TRAIN,
ALTOONA, Pend., Dec. 28.—A mass approped to be
George Pappenberger, the travelling agent of a firm in Mercocat., New York died auddenly while talking to a companion
on a wostern-bound train at McVeytown at 6 collect this
said that Pappenberger was on his way to Sau Franciaco to be
married.

SEEKING REORGANIZAT

DEMOCRATS AT COOPER IS HE LANGE BALL WILL FILLED P. BEWITT, B. BLLEBY AND

The measmeeting at Cooper Institute last night, in the interest of a reorganization of the Democratic party in this city, was well attended. Franklin Edson was elected chairman, and many prominent Pemocrate consented to serve as vice-presidents. Resolutions were adopted, and a committee of fifty was appointed to perfect a plan of organization. John E. Dowelin, Abram S. Hewitt E. tion. John E. Develin, Abram S. Hewitt, E. Ellery Anderson, Rufus W. Peckham, Townsend Cox and John R. Fellows made speeches. Mr. Hewitt, who made the principal addross, said there was no doubt themselves to the sober, judgment of the majority of the American people. The reason for the recent overwhelming defeat of these principles he attributed, in the main, to John Kelly's influence in this city.

THE MEETING AND THE SPEECHES.

The great hall of the Union was about half full at o'clock, but the strains of a brass band and the brilliant rays of a calcium light later attracted a sufficient number to more than fill the unoccupied seats. The audience in the main was a great improvement in appearance upon the average Demo-cratic gathering. There was one woman present, but her influence was not great enough to keep some of the men from sitting with their hats on.

The platform was occupied by a number of promi-nent Democrats, including John E. Develint Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Whitney, Franklin Edson, Rufus W. Peckham, Townsend Cox, and many members of the Young Men's Democratic Club. Scattered through the house were several policemen, and the meeting had hardly been organ-ized before the wisdom of their presence was manifest. All the elements of disorder usually found in Democratic meetings were present last night. Several times the number of men on their feet endeavoring to speak, and the general confusion which prevailed, seemed to indicate that the meeting would break up in disorder; but the good management of those in charge and the assistance of the police prevented any real trouble.

JOHN E. DEVELIN'S REMARKS. After the band had played a few lively airs, John E. Develin stepped forward and spoke as follows:

After the band had played a few lively airs, John E. Develin stepped forward and spoke as follows: Fellow-Critizes: It was a rude awakening that the Democrate experienced on the third day of November last. When the polls closed on the evening before wo had every reason to suppose that we had won a National victory. But the morning papers brought and news of great losses and of defeat, and now clampion, spotiess in character and of great renown, was sacrificed and beaten, A shiver went through the hearts of every Democratitiroughout the country at the result, and when the shock had somewhat passed away the scene and the cause of the disaster became manifest. New-York City had failed in its duty. [Applause.] The hopes and the expectations which the experience of previous elections and the heavy recistration of the year had created and justified were not realized, and we who had relied upon these as use and unmistable sizus of success we deceived and disappointed. Now, why did New-York fail i Our Democracy has always stood in the front fremost among the foremost, truthful and houset and trre under all circumstances. [Applause.] It had won for the City of New-York the ilits of the Democratic stronghold of the Nation; and yet in the City of New-York the party thay went down. When the causes became known, the unpleasant and oppressive truth was forced upon us, that the City of New-York was but a name and a sham. [Applause.] Undue centralization of power in the General Government, which had been denounced by National Conventions from year to year, were four years as the bane of our iderties, was practicable and deninistered in the City of New-York was but a name and as abam. [Applause.] Though the properties of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the property of the party, the property of the party, the property of the property of the party, the property of the party, the property of the party, to raise it up again to the policinal read of the two combining laid their hands upon the pillars of the De

MR. EDSON TAKES THE CHAIR. Mr. Edson came forward amid applause, and on taking the chair said :

taking the chair said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you confer upon me in electing me to preside at this meeting. I accept the position to which you have assigned me with the understanding that I am to preside only, and that those who are more familiar with the organization of political parties shall do the taking. I will, however, venture to express the hope that not only those who are nere present to night, but that all the Democratic in this Democratication under which all Democrates may act in unison in the interest of good government [applause], and that we may to-night lay a broad and him foundation for such an organization.

The usual list of vice-presidents and secretaries was then presented, and the names were read by the secretary. Only a few of those named were present, but the secretary announced that all had accepted in writing. The names of Allan Campbell, Abram S. Hewitt and a few others were received with cheers, while mingled hisses and cheers greeted the name of Simon Sterne. When the secretary had completed the reading of the names a gentleman arose in the audience and stated that he desired to ask a question. Immediately the house was in an uproar. Cries of "sit down," "put him out," "shut up," were mingled. with shouts for fair play and free speech. T. Shea and others were on their feet seeking recognition, but the police interfered and the gentleman who first sought recognition was urged to take the platform. While he was endeavoring to get upon that favored spot the noise subsided : but when he reappeared before the audience in a few moments, not having succeeded in obtaining admission to the platform, the uproar was renewed. The president of the meeting, Mr. Edson, then quieted the audience by stating that when the organization was completed any gentleman who desired to speak, and who would come to the platform, would have the opportunity.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. E. L. Parris then off red a long series of resoluions, which were adopted with only one dissenting voice. The resolutions were in effect as follows:

under existing organizations, find expression; the relations of the secolect, That the Chair appoint a committee of fifty citizens (with power in such committee to increase its number to 100), whose duty it shall be, after conseignton with the Democratic State Central Committee, to adopt such measures as shall effect a reorganization of the party upon a popular basis; and to that out it shall consuit with, and seek the cooperation of representative a of the Domocracy in the various Assembly Dieties.

Accolect. That all plans in regard to reorganization be reserved to such Committee, and that the Committee, are formed, make public, and put in operation, such plans of reorganization as in their judgment will best subserve the interest and tend to the cievation of the party, and